

ACG-NR: AT6036595

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0228/0229

AUTHOR: Kokhanova, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Changes in the functional state of the temperature and auditory analyzers during exposure to high air temperatures [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 228-229

TOPIC TAGS: hyperthermia, auditory analyzer, human physiology, nervous system

ABSTRACT:

In investigations devoted to the study of the effect of high air temperatures on the human central nervous system, it has been noted that under these conditions, motor, sensory, and visual chronaxy increase [M. Ye. Marshak (1935), N. D. Krol' (1939)]; and the latent period of sensorimotor reactions to light and sound stimulus increases [G. V. Gladoshuk et al. (1959), V. A. Lekakh (1959)]. These authors feel that the increases in the studied indices are evidence of the development of inhibition processes in

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the central nervous system. At the same time, some authors [N. S. Savenko (1955), I. N. Blagovshchenskaya (1957)] have reported the development of excitation processes under conditions of elevated ambient temperature.

The present investigation studied the effect of high air temperature on the functional state of the temperature and auditory analyzers in man. The latent periods of sensorimotor reaction to heat and auditory stimulation were used as indices of the functional state of these analyzers. The study consisted of two series of experiments: 1) at an air temperature of 28C to 31C and a relative humidity of 30% to 41%, and 2) at an air temperature of 39C to 42C and a relative humidity of 22% to 36%. The initial indices were recorded at an air temperature of 19C to 23C and a relative humidity of 42% to 56%.

It was established that at an air temperature of 28C to 31C, the latent period of the reaction to thermal stimulation decreased by 10% to 34% below the initial value one hour after the beginning of the experiment. The latent period of reaction to auditory stimulation changed in the opposite direction: at the end of the

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experiment it had increased by 2% to 23% over the initial level. At an air temperature of 39C to 42C, the latent time of reaction to thermal stimulation showed the greatest decrease during the first 20 to 40 min. From 40 to 80 min after the beginning of the experiment, it tended in most cases to increase, approaching the initial level or even exceeding it. Past this point, however, the latent time once more decreased. Thus, after a 2-hour exposure to high temperature conditions, the latent time was 7% to 29% below the initial level in 32 out of 38 experiments (having decreased from 900 ± 34 msec to 774 ± 42 msec). A simultaneous change was observed in the threshold dose of heat stimulation, which decreased by an average of 36% at the end of the experiment. Auditory latent period increased, just as in the first series of experiments. The greatest degree of increase occurred during the first hour (by an average of 6% to 35%). During the second half of the experiment, the degree of increase fell off, and sometimes the latent period remained below the initial level. These shifts in the studied indices are statistically reliable.

The data obtained show that decreases in the latent period of reaction to thermal stimulation, indicating increased functional

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ACC.NR: AT6036595

lability of the temperature analyzer, are accompanied by simultaneous decrease in the functional lability of the auditory analyzer, which is manifested in the form of increased latent period of auditory motor reactions. The existence of changes linked in this way indicates that during exposure to heat, a dominant state arises in the temperature analyzer. The clearest examples of these linked ratios were obtained at an air temperature of 28C to 31C and during the first half of the experiment at 39C to 42C. Toward the end of the second hour, the linkage was weaker, apparently due to the onset of excitation radiating from the temperature analyzer to other parts of the central nervous system, particularly the auditory analyzer.

[W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 4/4

KOKHANOVA, N.A.

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V., professor, redaktor; KOKHANOVA, N.A., redaktor;
IOVLEVNA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Antibiotics in agriculture and the food industry; collection of
translations on the use of antibiotics as growth stimulators and
in the treatment of animal and plant diseases] Antibiotiki v
sel'skom khoziaistve i pishchevoi promyshlennosti. Sbornik pere-
vodov po primeneniiu antibiotikov v kachestve stimulatorov rosta
i dlia lecheniya zabolеваний zhivotnykh i rastenii. Pod red.
Z.V.Yermol'yevoi. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1954. 391 p.

(MIRA 7:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Yermol'yeva)
(Antibiotics) (Growth promoting substances)
(Veterinary medicine)

KORMANOVA, N.A.

Development of the spined loach (*Cobitis taenia* L.). Vop. ikht.
no.8:89-101 '57. (MIRA 10:8)

I.Moskovskiy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Loaches)

1 29230 66

ACC NR: AF6019355

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/65/060/012/0010/0012
6
B

AUTHOR: Kokhanova, N. A.

ORG: Laboratory of Physiology, Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Hygiene
im. F. P. Eriksen/Directed by A. P. Shitskova/(Laboratoriya fiziologii Moskovskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigieny)TITLE: Latent period of reflex response to thermal contact excitation in man under
physiological conditions

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no. 12, 1965, 10-12

TOPIC TAGS: man, reflex activity

ABSTRACT: The latent period of sensomotor response to thermal excitation was investigated to elucidate the reflex activity of the part of the nervous system through which the organism is informed on the ambient temperature. The sensor used was a thin manganese strip applied to the carpal region. By means of a special device the power and intensity of thermal excitation can be regulated. The latent period of response is considered as the interval of time between the application of excitation and the moment when the subject, on becoming aware of heat, removes his hand from the key. The study was carried out under comfortable conditions (19-23°). The speed of response was determined for thermal excitations of different intensity: threshold (perception of slight

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UDC: 612.833.59

L 29239-66

ACC NR: AP6019355

heat), supraliminal (perception of moderate heat) and pain (excitation perceived as a searing sting), in 62 persons 10 to 45 years old, as well as in children of preschool and school ages. The average period of threshold response ($0.33\text{--}0.80 \text{ joule/cm}^2$) was 831 msec; supraliminal response ($0.40\text{--}1.01 \text{ joule/cm}^2$), 700 msec; and pain response ($>1.01 \text{ joule/cm}^2$), 344 msec. Analysis of the findings shows that the subjects may be divided into three groups (minimum, average, maximum) according to the length of the latent period. Individual differences in the latent period are particularly marked with respect to threshold and supraliminal excitations. The latent periods of pain response are much more uniform for various individuals, but still not entirely identical. In persons with a short latent period the doses of threshold, supraliminal and pain excitation are smaller than in persons with a long latent period. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 12Mar64 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 10

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630003-7

NECHIPURENKO, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauki; KOKHANOVA, O.A., inzh.

Nitriding large parts of worm-driven machinery. Mashinostroenie
no.2:73-74 Mr.Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630003-7"

KORNIANOVA, V. N. and YEVSTYUKHIN, A. I.

"A study of the polythermal section of the system $\text{NaF}-\text{KF}-\text{ThF}_4$ along
the line $\text{KThF}_5-\text{ThF}_4$. Report of the MIIFI, 1953 (unpublished)

SO: J. Nuclear Energy, II, 1954, Vol. 5, p. 114, Pergamon Press Ltd., London

KOKHANOVA, L. I.

Dissertation: "Analysis of Methods of Connecting MTS (Long-Distance Telephone Stations), With ATS (Automatic Telephone Stations)." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Electrical Engineering Inst of Communications, 29 Apr 54. (Vechernaya Moskva, Moscow, 20 Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

SOV/106-58-5-12/13

AUTHORS: Braginskiy, I.A. (Deceased), Ivanova, O.N. and
Kokhanova, Z.S.

TITLE: A Register Using Junction Transistors (Registr na ploskostnykh
poluprovodnikovykh triodakh)

PERIODICAL: 'Elektrosvyaz', 1958, Nr 5, pp 74 - 79 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The article describes one of the stages reached by the Kafedra Telefonii (Chair of Telephony) of MEIS in finding engineering solutions to the problem of electronic control of a 100-line crossbar exchange. Figure 1 shows the block diagram of the tens and units registers. Apart from the register counters, the essential elements are a pulse corrector, 2 gates before each counter and a pulse-train switch for controlling the gates. The complete circuit, using type P6 transistors, is in Figure 2, the common components being scheduled in Table 2. Table 1 gives the condition of each of the four trigger circuits in the units register for the ten different digits. The corresponding waveforms are those of Figure 3. Figures 4 and 5 illustrate briefly the extension of the principle to a six-digit register.

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A Register Using Junction Transistors

SOV/106-58-5-12/13

There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 3 references, 2 of which are
Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1957

Card 2/2

IVANOVA, O.N.; KOKHANOVA, Z.S.; TSYGANKIN, A.P.

Program control at automatic telephone exchanges.
Elektrosviaz' 15 no.5:41-50 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Telephone, Automatic)
(Automatic control)

KOKHANOVA, ZS

В. В. Шнорп
Электрическая АТС со 10 минутами ожидания
для радиотелефонной связи.

Г. А. Борис
Радиодиапазонные блоки для радиотелефонии
с одинаковыми параметрами АТС.

В. Н. Иванов
Анализ существующих способов при подключении
к определенному номеру для автоматизированной АТС.

М. Н. Борис
Изотопные дополнительные элементы обратного
связи электрической АТС.

В. А. Грибов,
З. С. Козинова
Анализ существующих способов подключения
одного номера в радиотелефонии.

8 часов
(с 10 до 22 часов)

В. А. Грибов
Аппаратура опорной частоты для радиотелефонии
с одинаковыми спектрами.

40

Г. В. Балашов
О методах записи сигналов генераторов для
измерения температуры тела.

Г. В. Иванов
Применение физико-химических методов для измере-
ния в температуре КПР.

10 часов
(с 10 до 16 часов)

Л. В. Борис
Новый метод изучения радиочастотных полей
Новых методов изучения радиочастотных
полей.

С. С. Коган
Магнитострикционные фильтры для измерения
давления давлений с помощью

А. Н. Фомин
Изотопному методу в определении давления давлений
давления давлений при определенной передаче радио-
сигналов в генераторах сигналов.

А. Н. Фомин
Способы измерения фильтров во работе радио-
сигналов.

25

Report submitted for the Technical Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of
Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications in A. N. Peper (VNIIEI), Moscow,
8-10 June, 1959

SOV/106-59-10-7/11

AUTHORS: Ivanova, O. N., Kokhanova, Z. S., and Grinkovich, V.A.

TITLE: Some Circuits for Contactless Switching Equipment in a Co-Ordinate Telephone Sub-Exchange

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1959, Nr 10, pp 52-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes the electronically-switched, co-ordinate sub-exchange, developed by the Moscow Electro-Technical Communications Institute. The sub-exchange connects to a central exchange with a decade-step system ATC - 47. The sub-station is designed basically to serve subscribers in blocks of flats; the internal traffic of the sub-exchange is short circuited through the central exchange. The capacity of the sub-exchange is 100 subscribers, and the total calculated traffic is $Y = 5.2$ erl. ($Y_{in} = Y_{out} = 2.6$ erl.). For the given conditions, 10 outgoing and 10 incoming trunks, 4 registers, 4 circuits, switching the incoming trunks to the registers, (BP), one marker and 4 co-ordinate multiple switches, are required. The trunks are two-wire and therefore the layout required for the outgoing (IKSL) and incoming (VKSL) trunks is as shown in Fig 1. The grouping scheme is shown in Fig 2. Four co-ordinate

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SOV/106-59-10-7/11

Some Circuits for Contactless Switching Equipment in a Co-Ordinate Telephone Sub-Exchange

switches of the 10 x 20 type are provided. The incoming and output going calls are established through two branches A and B. Branch A has two co-ordinate switches (MKC - 1 and MKC - 2), in the fields of which the subscribers' lines are transposed. In branch B one co-ordinate switch (MKC - 3) is provided for switching the outgoing trunks and the second (MKC - 4) for switching the incoming trunks. Between branches A and B are 20 intermediate paths which are common to both the outgoing and the incoming calls. Also each of them serves 20 subscribers' lines. The subscriber's line has access to four intermediate paths both for incoming and outgoing calls. The grading is designed to equalise the traffic and to select a free path with minimum operation of the electromagnets of the switches. To set up a connection at the sub-station the subscribers' line is connected through an outgoing or incoming trunk to the central exchange via the branches A and B in the co-ordinate switches block. Electronic markers control the co-ordinate switches. The electronic marker circuits

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SOV/106-59-10-7/11

Some Circuits for Contactless Switching Equipment in a Co-Ordinate Telephone Sub-Exchange

are as follows (Fig 1):

1. The circuit M_1 for mutual blocking of the incoming and outgoing call.
 2. The subscriber determinant circuit M_2
 3. The circuit M_3 for testing for free intermediate paths between the branches A and B.
 4. The circuit for testing for free outgoing trunks M_4 .
 5. The circuit M_5 for connecting the register to the marker system M_5 .
 6. The decoder circuit M_6 .
 7. The circuit M_7 for signalling the state of the subscriber's line and of the intermediate paths.
- The marker system can set up only one incoming or outgoing connection at a time. The circuits and their operation are then described in detail in the following order:
1. Setting up of an outgoing call.
 2. Setting up of an incoming call, together with the action of the decoder and of the register switching.

Card 3/4

KOKHANOVA, Z.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti
dotsenta

Subscriber's marker identifier in a crossbar electronic
telephone exchange. Vest. sviazi 23 no.8:7-9 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi.

IVANOVA, Ol'ga Nikolayevna; KOKHANOVA, Zoya Sergeyevna;
SAGALOVICH, L.I., otv. red.; BATRAKOVA, T.A., red.

[PS-KE-100 crossbar-type electronic telephone substation]
Koordinatno-elektronnaia telefonnaia podstantsiya PS-KE-100.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Sviaz," 1964. 111 p. (MIRA 17:4)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630003-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630003-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630003-7

MR BEE COV: 005

OTHER: 000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630003-7"

KOKHANOVICH, M. V.

Kokhanovich, M. V. "The effectiveness of mud treatment of chronic rheumatic polyarthritis in relation to the reactivity of the organism", Skornik nauch. trudov kurorta Saki, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 121-27.

See U-3261, 10 April 1953 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

KOKHANOVICH, M. V.

Kokhanovich, M.V. and Chernysheva, V. A. "A study of the effect of an aqueous mud extract on the Goldsoll reaction (as an indicator of the defensive action of blood-serum colloids) in rheumatic polyarthritis patients", Sbornik nauch. trudov kurorta Saki, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 143-46.

So: U-3261, 10 April 1953 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

KOKHANOVICH, M. V.

Kolpikov, N. V., Tatevosov, S. R. and Kokhanovich, M. V., "On the treatment of bronchial asthma with mud extract", Sbornik nauch. trudov kurorta Saki, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 163-66.

So: U-3261 , 10 April 1953 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

KOKHANOVICH, M. V.

Kokhanovich, M. V. "The treatment of rheumatic polyarthritis with mud extract",
Sbornik nauch. trudov kurorta Saki, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 167-72.

SO: U-3261, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'shurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

KOKHANOVICH, M. V.

Kokhanovich, M. V. "The practical value of certain tests on the functional condition of the reticular-endothelial system", Sbornik nauch. trudov kurorta Saki, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 177-85.

So: U-3261, 10 April 1953 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

KOKHANOVICH, M. V.

Kokhanovich, M. V. - "An experiment on concentrative treatment of suppurative processes in the lungs," Trudy Krymsk. med. in-ta im. Stalina, Vol. XII, 1948, p. 151-154

SO: U-3950, 16 June 53, (Letopis, 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

KOKHANOVICH, M. V.

Kokhanovich, M. V. - "On the problem of the effectiveness of antireticular cytotoxic serum for some diseases," Trudy Krymsk, med. in-ta im. Stalina, Vol. XIII, 1948, p. 155-59

SO: U-3950, 16 June 53, (Letopis, 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

1. KOKHANOVICH, M. V., Docent
2. USSR (600)
4. Earths, Medical and Surgical Uses Of
7. Mechanics of the action of Saki therapeutic mud. Klin. med. 30, No. 10, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. March, 1953. Unclassified

KOKHANOVICH, M. V. Doc Med Sci -- (diss) ^{On} "For the study of the mechanism
of action and the therapeutic effectiveness of Lake Sakskoye mud in the
treatment of rheumatism patients." Simferopol', 1957. 30 pp (Second Mos
State Med Inst im N. I. Pirogov), 200 copies. List of author's works, pp 29-30
(15 titles) (KL, 14-58, 116)

KOKHANOVICH, M.V.

KOKHANOVICH, M.V.

Studying the mechanism of the action and therapeutic effectiveness
of mud therapy in rheumatic fever. Vop.kur. fizioter. i lech.fiz.
kul't. 22 no.3:53-58 My-Je '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevicheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent
M.V.Kokhanovich) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent
S.I.Georgiyevskiy)
(BATHS, MOOR AND MUD) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)

KOKHANOVICH, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, prof., doktor med. nauk;
BAYEV, Ievg., red.

[Mineral waters of the Crimea; their therapeutic significance] Mineral'nye vody Kryma; ikh lechebnoe znanie. Simferopol', Krym 1964. 171 p. (MIRA 18:1)

KOKHANOVICH, M.V.; VOLKOVA, O.A.; VOLYNSKIY, A.M.

Changes in vascular reactions depending on the location of the application of therapeutic mud and its temperature. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 29 no.4:330-336 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. M.V.Kokhanovich) i kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - dotsent A.M.Volynskiy) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Simferopol'.

L 06362-67

ACC NR: AT6015362

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0059/0064

AUTHOR: Kokhanovich, V. S.

48
B71

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for simulating complex functions for small changes of variables

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki. Vychislitel'nayatekhnika (Computer engineering). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 59-64

TOPIC TAGS: computer technology, computer technique, simulation, computer simulation, electronic simulation, curve fitting

ABSTRACT: The author proposes a simplified technique for the computer simulations of complex processes, in which the function representing the process is approximated by a simpler function, providing the changes in process variables are small. A function $F = f(x,y)$, where x and y are independent variables, can be replaced by

$$F \approx k_1 f(x_0, y_0) = k_1 F_{y,x} F_{x,y},$$

where x_0 and y_0 are the constant arithmetic mean values of x and y , that can be calculated, knowing the extreme values of both variables. If $F_0 = F(x_0, y_0)$, then $k_1 = \frac{1}{F_0}$, and the original function can now be written as

$$F \approx \frac{1}{F_0} F_{y,x} F_{x,y}.$$

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This transformation introduces no error where one variable changes and the other remains constant. If both variables change simultaneously, the error depends on the nature of the function and the limits of variations. Should the functions $F(y_0, x)$ and $F(x_0, y)$ lend themselves readily to computer simulation, the above approximate expression for F can be used. If this is not the case, the variables x and y may be plotted, and the curve segments replaced by segments of other known functions, such as straight lines, hyperbolas and parabolas. Frequently the errors introduced by this technique tend to cancel each other. Relatively simple resistive networks can be used for electrical simulation of the approximated curves. The same method can be applied to simulation of functions of three independent variables. The proposed technique reduces the required machine capacity and increases the accuracy of processing. The technique was applied for determination of heat content and the specific weight of superheated steam as a function of its pressure and temperature, and to the expansion coefficient of a material with reference to the applied pressure and the pressure drop. In each case, an acceptable simulation accuracy was achieved for variable changes of $\pm(10-40)\%$ about their mean value. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 12,09/ SUBM DATE: 15Dec65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 M&L

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630003-7

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630003-7"

KOKHANOVSKAYA, T. M.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.11/4 Mod. Microb. etc. April 58

799. INFLUENCE OF CHLOROTETRACYCLINE AND OXYTETRACYCLINE ON PHAGOCYTOSIS OF B. TYPHIMURIUM AND B. GÄRTNER IN VITRO
(Russian text) - Kokhanovskaya T. M. Centr. Postgrad. Med. Inst.,
Moscow - ANTIBIOT. 1956, 6 (45-48) ILLUS. 1

After simultaneous mixing of mouse peritoneal exudate, antibiotic (40 µg.) and B. typhimurium or B. gärtner the phagocytosis increases markedly; in concentrations of 100-300 µg. it decreases. In concentrations of 400 µg. and over no phagocytosis can be seen. In oxytetracycline experiments the maximal phagocytosis was noticed at a concentration of 50 µg. Phagocytosis noticeably decreases in concentrations of 300-400 µg. Indirect contact with leucocytes phagocytosis is inhibited by chlortetracycline at a concentration of 400 µg. and by oxytetracycline at much higher concentrations. Direct contact of bacteria with the antibiotic increases the phagocytic index. The author maintains that stimulation of phagocytosis by average doses of antibiotics is due to their direct action on the bacterial cell. High concentrations of antibiotics damage the leucocytes and therefore interfere with phagocytosis.

Svinkina - Moscow (S)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.,; KOKHANOVSKAYA, T.M.

Intramuscular use of terramycin in experimental paratyphoid in
monkeys. Antibiotiki, Moskva 9 no.2:20-23 Mar-Apr 56 (MLRA 9:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i
Sukhunskaya mediko-biologicheskaya stantsiya AMN SSSR.
(OXYTETRACYCLINE, eff.
on exper. paratyphoid infect. in rhesus monkeys)
(PARATYPHOID FEVERS, exper.
eff. of oxytetracycline in rhesus monkeys)

KOKHANOVSKAYA, T. M. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Chemotherapeutic ~~method~~ action of
biomycin and terramycin in cases of salmonellosis infection, and the effect of
these antibiotics ^{upon} the defense reactions of the organism." Mos, 1957. 16 pp 20cm.
(Min of Health USSR. Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 100 copies
(KL, 7-57, 109)

71

KOKHANOVSAYA, T. M.

USSR/Pharmacology. Pharmacognosy. Toxicology -
Chemotherapeutic Preparations.

T-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71884 D.

Author : Kokhanovskaya, T.M.

Inst :

Title : The Therapeutic Effect of Biomycin and Terramycin on
Salmonella Infection and Their Action on the Defense
Reactions of the Organism.

Orig Pub : Avtoref. diss. kand. med. N. tentr. in-t uoversh.
vrachei, M., 1957

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 85 -

KOKHANOVSKAYA, T. M.

*"Effect of biomycin and tetracycline on the protective reaction
of the organism in paratyphoid infections."*

*report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectionists, 1959.*

KOKHANOVSKAYA, T.M.; POPOVA, G.O.; ULISKO, I.N.

Sensitivity of freshly-isolated strains of typhoid bacilli to
various antibiotics and their combinations. Antibiotiki 6 no.9:
73-79 s '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy - chlen-korrespondent AMN
SSSR prof. Z.V. Iermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey i Moskovskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya
stantsiya (glavnnyy vrach M.S. Sokolovskiy).
(EBERTHELLA TYPHOSEA) (ANTIBIOTICS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630003-7

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

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ACC NR: AP6031634

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0297/66/011/009/0789/0790

AUTHOR: Kokhanovskaya, T. M.

ORG: Department of Microbiology/Director-Active Member AMN SSSR Prof. Z. V. Yermol'yeva, Central Institute of Medical Postgraduate Study, Moscow (Kafedra mikrobiologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey)

TITLE: Drug polyresistance in typhoid fever bacteria and its genetic preconditioning

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 11, no. 9, 1966, 789-790

TOPIC TAGS: drug resistance, typhoid fever, typhoid bacteria, infective disease, bacteriology, antibiotic

ABSTRACT: Only 4% of all typhoid strains studied displayed resistance to more than one antibiotic. Their reactions to the drugs were characterized as highly resistant, weakly resistant, weakly susceptible, and highly susceptible. Inherited structural and biochemical difference from other *Shigellas* and *E. coli* strains result in the lack of polyresistance in these organisms.
[WA-50; CDE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Sep65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 1/1

UDC: 576.851.49.097.22.057

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[Promoting progressive practices in the district; work practices of
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630003-7

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630003-7"